REMARKS

Entry and consideration of this amendment are respectfully requested.

The specification has been corrected and the claims amended to agree with the specification.

The original Japanese specification of this PCT application contained some typographical errors which were caused through electronic conversion in the Japanese Patent Office. Specifically, the symbol "µ" was used in a Times New Roman font in the specification, but such is not permitted in the Japanese Patent Office and so the symbol was converted to the English letter "m". This appears in mmol/L and mL.

However, mol/L is correctly used in the Tables and Figures, because they were submitted in an image form which reflects the correct original text. In overview, mmol/L is supported by the Tables or Fig. 1. Thus, quite logically and correctly, the ranges of the concentration of any diluted dispersion and IC_{50} are correctly expressed at the level of µmol/L. With respect to "mL" which appears in certain points, the volume of liquid used in biological experiments is not usually "mL" but "µL". Further, all times "mL" is changed to "µL", the volume relationship of the liquids used is not changed.

In more detail, all changes to µmol/L and µL are correct throughout the specification. In Paragraph [0040], it is described that the concentration of the platinum salt is preferably 2 mmol/L or less. Note that the concentration of the nanocolloidal platinum dispersion is on the order of "mmol/L," while that of the nanocolloidal platinum-containing drink is on the order of "µmol/L." In Paragraph [0068], it is described that 1 mmol/L of the aqueous PAA-Pt dispersion

was diluted to 25 μmol/L, 50 μmol/L, 75 μmol/L, 100 μmol/L, 125 μmol/L, 150 μmol/L and 200 μmol/L, respectively. If the unit of the concentration of the diluted dispersion were "mmol/L," then the disclosure would be inconsistent. Fig. 1 indicates "μM" as a unit on the axis of the abscissas, and "M" means a molarity representing moles of a solute divided by the liter(s) of solution. A copy of a page describing molarity is attached. Thus, the support for 25 μmol/L, 50 μmol/L, 75 μmol/L, 100 μmol/L, 125 μmol/L, 150 μmol/L (see the later discussion on 175 μmol/L) and 200 μmol/L is clearly given by Fig. 1.

Table 3 shows the concentrations of samples by units mmol/L. Note that the aqueous PAA-Pt dispersion of Example 1 and the aqueous PVP-Pt dispersion of Reference Example 1 were diluted to measure their IC_{50}. In Comparative Example 4, Hakkin-Gensui was diluted to measure IC_{50}. In Comparative Example 5, Hakkin-Gensui was used without dilution to measure the oxidation-reduction potential. Accordingly, the concentrations of the samples in Table 3 are correct.

With respect to the obviousness of the error, the concentration of the nanocolloidal platinum-containing drink should be on the same level as that of IC_{50}, because the effect of the nanocolloidal platinum-containing drink is to remove active oxygen species. Quite clearly, since the effect being analyzed is removing active oxygen species, there would be no logic to using different units for the concentration of the nanocolloidal platinum-containing drink and IC_{50}.

Although Fig. 1 shows a concentration of 175 μmol/L, Paragraph [0068] does not set this forth; reference is now made to Fig. 1 Paragraph [0068].

Further, although the concentrations of samples used in Paragraph [0074] are different from those used in Paragraph [0068], this is not specifically recited. Accordingly, Applicants amend Paragraph [0068] to refer to Fig. 1. Support is provided by Fig. 1.

Respectfully submitted,

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